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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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NARROW ESCAPE FROM DISASTER

Interesting Description of Trip of Steamer Warrimoo

PRIZE FOR OFFICERS AND CREW.

Minister Castle Tells the Story of Dangers Faced—Ashore in Dense Fog Off Carmanah Lighthouse—Calm Seas Proved a Godsend—Agents' Vigilance.

The following interesting description of the narrow escape of the steamer Warrimoo is taken from a private letter from Minister Castle, who, with a number of other Honolulu people, was a passenger on the steamer:

The voyage was uneventful and very quiet, although head winds and currents which delayed us until Friday, the 8th instant. On leaving Honolulu Thursday evening the captain and officers confidently stated that we should arrive in Victoria on the following Thursday night or before daybreak Friday, but head winds, etc., delayed us; on Friday morning at daybreak we were far at sea. The sea was wonderfully quiet—the stillness day we had; if it was needed, for the disaster which followed would have been terrible indeed had there been a heavy sea.

About 8 o'clock the fog settled down over the vessel and she went slowly feeling her way along with the lead. The captain states that in slight lift of the fog, about 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning, he saw certain rocks south of Cape Flattery, wherupon he altered his course, intending to run twenty-five or thirty miles north, then return directly to the entrance to the straits and come up to Victoria. We were slowly feeling our way along in a dense fog and with a perfectly calm sea, at quarter to 1 o'clock, when suddenly the bell rang to stop the engines and instantly to go full speed astern.

We ran to the side of the vessel and found ourselves in the midst of long sea-weed and grounded. The vessel slid gently upon a sand bar perhaps, or at least a very smooth rock, and, wonderful to relate, missed by, perhaps, ten feet an enormous rock which rose fifteen or twenty feet out of the water. I could have jumped from the deck to this rock. Had we struck it bow on, the result would have been the inevitable splitting open of the vessel and she would have sunk then and there in the deep water off the reef. Perfect discipline was maintained on board. The crew and all jumped to the boats instantly, but it was not necessary to go on shore. The sea looked like oil, it was so smooth—only a gentle swell passed the vessel and rolled and broke on the shore a half mile distant, which we could hear, but not see.

Some Indians, hearing our alarm gun and the long whistles, came off and told us where we were, which was on the north side of the entrance to the straits, about three miles to the Carmanah lighthouse.

As good fortune would have it, the tide was rising and in about half an hour with the aid of the monster rock around which a rope was thrown from the bow and then steadily pulled upon we slid gently from the rock. The passengers began to cheer, and all of a sudden with a series of terrific bumps, the steamer grounded on some sharp rocky points which must have raised her somewhat from the bottom for she careened over and lay at an uncomfortable angle, then as the light swells rolled past her she would rise with a terrible bump and jerk.

I thought the steamer was lost. Others felt the same and made preparations to go ashore hurriedly. The ship's boats were lowered and soundings were taken. One officer was sent off to the lighthouse to telegraph for aid to Victoria, while another large boat took an anchor some distance to a reef which was out of water, then the engines were steadily backed while a strain was put upon this anchor, and about a quarter past three at the top of the tide the steamer slid gently off and we were free.

Upon the whole the passengers behaved very nicely, the crew worked splendidly, everything was quiet. After getting entirely free from the reef the vessel anchored to await the return of the second officer from the lighthouse. He came about 5 o'clock with the lightkeeper who brought signal lines, cartridges, etc., for possible use. He did not think the steamer would get off, but believed we should have to go ashore and the steamer would be lost, for as he told us, it is one of the most dangerous parts of the coast. We indeed thought so when we saw, now and then when a lift of the fog showed us, the dreadful rocks on the coast. But we were free and then knowing exactly where we were, we steamed carefully into the straits, anchoring not very far from Victoria in the dense fog, and therefore not arriving in port till 7 o'clock Saturday morning. We were a thankful lot I can tell you.

Although the news of our escape was telegraphed to Victoria, the watchful and vigilant agent, Mr. Brown, knowing the peril of that coast had sent up to the interior and got a strong and powerful tug and went down to our assistance. As they kept closely to the shore we did not see them and we waited in Victoria for their return. They got in at 4:30 p. m. and Mr. Brown the agent told me that he had never been out

side of the Heads in a worse night. He said a strong wind was blowing, and a tremendous sea was breaking over the rocks at the point where we went ashore, and an impenetrable fog made it impossible for them to tell where they were and whether our steamer was on the rocks or not, with the seas breaking over their tug boat and in a wild and furious storm. They fired signal guns and blew the whistle for over three hours until they felt sure that we were not there as they got no answer, but could occasionally hear the dismal fog whistle at the Carmanah lighthouse. Truly, we had an escape.

We came up here to the city of Vancouver and after discharging all her cargo here it was found that she was lying lower in the water than when she arrived with all her cargo in Victoria. A careful examination disclosed eight feet of water in one of her compartments.

READING THE QUEEN'S SPEECH

A Large Gathering of Spectators, but Few Members.

LONDON, August 15.—After the house of commons reassembled today the members were summoned to the house of lords with the usual formalities and the queen's speech was read by the lord chancellor, Baron Halsbury.

There was a large number of spectators at the reading of the speech, but there were only a dozen members in attendance. The United States Ambassador, Mr. Thos F. Bayard, and Mrs. Bayard were present.

In the ladies' gallery there were quite a number of spectators.

The speech was as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen—The communications which I receive from foreign powers assure me of the continuance of their good will. I am happy to say that no international complication has arisen in any quarter calculated to endanger the peace of Europe. The war between China and Japan, which was in progress at the opening of the last session, has been brought to a conclusion by a peace which I trust will endure. I observed strict neutrality during the war, and have taken no action in respect thereto except such as appeared to me likely to be favorable to a termination of hostilities."

"I deeply regret to say that the most atrocious outrages upon a body of English missionaries are reported from the province of Fu-Kien, in China. In reply to earnest representations addressed to the Chinese government by my direction, active measures, which I trust will prove effective, are being taken for the punishment of the murderers and all persons in any degree responsible for these crimes.

"My ambassador and the ambassadors of the Emperor of Russia and the President of the French republic, acting together, have suggested to the government of the Sultan reforms which, in their opinion, are necessary to prevent

STRONG SPEECH BY GLADSTONE

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.
Manifesto Issued by Justin McCarthy
to the Irish People.

NEW YORK, August 7.—A cable from London says: Justin McCarthy, M. P., has addressed the following manifesto to the Irish people here and in America: Fellow countrymen: The election of a great colonist and anti-home rule majority to the House of Commons makes it my duty to point out to you that dissension in our ranks is ruinous to the national cause, that the only means by which we can hope to repair the disasters which discord and insubordination have brought upon us are through the restoration of discipline and a genuine adherence to the Irish National party, pledged to act loyally together.

"With a united party in a united country even the present situation would afford no ground for despondency in the Irish party. No man can doubt but that for the unhappy events in the autumn of 1890 the verdict of 1892 in favor of home rule would have been absolutely decisive. Friction alone prevented this result. Unhappily this friction has continued since, and outbreaks in discipline in our own ranks have given the enemies of Ireland another lease of power in Great Britain."

Dunsuirns Lose a Suit.

VICTORIA (B. C.), Aug. 7.—The Supreme Court, five justices sitting, decided the case of W. H. Bainbridge vs. the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, involving the ownership of precious metals in railway lands on Vancouver Island, in favor of the plaintiff. All the justices agreed that the land grant did not carry with it precious metals, and laid down the principle that if it is desired to do so in future grants, they must be specifically mentioned in the grant. The Dunsuirns will appeal to the Privy Council. The suit involved the ownership of all the gold, silver and quicksilver claims in the railway belt.

Governor Budd Seriously Ill.

STOCKTON, August 7.—For once the politicians are absolutely shut out from the presence of Governor Budd, and it may be some time before they can again hope to press their claims for office on him. The chief executive of the State is lying at the home of his mother on Channel street, near Sutter, in this city, suffering from an illness which if he does not have absolute rest for a time will develop into something very serious. By the order of his physician none but the members of his family are allowed to see him, and perfect quiet is enjoined for the benefit of the patient.

Britannia Wins Again.

COWES, Aug. 7.—The Britannia, Alisa and Hester started today in the race for the big single stickers, under the auspices of the Royal Yacht Squadron regatta. The Prince of Wales' yacht had a long way the best of the start. The Hester was recalled, as she crossed the line on the wrong side of the mark boat.

The Britannia won the race for big cutters.

The following were the times at the finish: Britannia, 2 h. 39m. 6s; Alisa, 2h. 46m. 28s.

Ziegler Broke an Arm.

SOUTH BEND (Ind.), Aug. 7.—About 3000 people witnessed the national circuit bicycle races under the auspices of the South Bend Cycling Club at Driving Park this afternoon. The weather was almost perfect. Several accidents occurred, casting gloom over the otherwise successful occasion.

Otto Ziegler, of San Jose, Cal., was thrown, breaking his left arm so that the bone protruded through the flesh. Arthur Gardner of Chicago was also badly bruised. Ziegler's injury will prevent him riding again this season.

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Denby Demands Protection.

Redress for Depredations Committed Upon American Missionaries in China.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The United States anticipated Great Britain in taking the first steps for the protection of the American missionaries in China. The injustice of the criticisms that have been uttered in some quarters upon the alleged indifference of United States Minister Denby is fully shown by a mail dispatch that has come to the State Department from the Minister. It is dated toward the close of June and shows that Minister Denby had made a sweeping and peremptory demand upon the Chinese government similar to that made yesterday by the British Minister at Peking—the fullest protection for all Americans living in China, for redress for the depredations committed upon their property and persons and finally for the capital punishment of the perpetrators.

Just what answer was returned by the Chinese government is not known, as it has not yet reached the State department, but it is a fact, so far as the department is informed, in all of the recent outrages committed upon the missionaries in China, not one American was killed or injured, and while some American mission property was destroyed, it will doubtless be promptly paid for.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY : AUGUST 30, 1895

ANOTHER patient in the suspect cholera hospital shows clearly that this is no time to relax the vigilance that has been exercised during the past ten days. "Run no chances" is a watch-word quite as pertinent to the situation today as it was a week ago. A steady, unrelenting guard will undoubtedly stamp out the disease before many days.

THE public is discussing the probable action of the steamers soon to arrive, in handling the outgoing mails. With all due respect to the captain or steamship company that will take no chances in exposing passengers to contagious disease, we trust that the people who call at this port will stop to think that it is not the custom to eat mails; and if it is feared that such an exigency will arise, the alarmists may calm their troubled spirits with the assurance that all letters are thoroughly fumigated. Though Honolulu were the worst cholera infected port in the world, it has reason to expect the exercise of the customary amount of discretion and justice allowed communities placed in the same position.

AGAIN the British government has displayed its evident intention of giving the Republic of Hawaii a fair hearing notwithstanding it is a small Government that could easily be swallowed up if the British lion saw fit to assume a ferocious attitude. Here again we see the strength of the British foreign policy in the refusal to accept an exparte statement though the case made by the supposedly injured individual may, on the face of it, be a clear one. The final actions of the powerful nations of the world are past finding out, but thus far it can be said with all truth that Great Britain has conducted its claim in a manner that can give this country little cause for complaint.

DR. RODGERS' suggestion to establish a training school for nurses in Honolulu is timely on any occasion, but the necessity comes home with renewed vigor at present when the dearth of well trained nurses is brought to public notice by a situation similar to that which has been faced during the past ten days. There are plenty of young women in the country who would be pleased with the opportunity to take a course in a hospital training school, but whose financial resources are not sufficient to allow them to go abroad for study. There is a growing tendency to establish schools that shall give the boys and girls of Hawaii the opportunities which they now have to seek in the United States. The cost attending the establishment of the training school proposed by Dr. Rodgers would not be large and the benefit to the community cannot be overestimated.

CONCILIATORY measures are commendable features of political administration when it becomes reasonably evident that such measures will be appreciated and the community materially benefited thereby. It is a deplorable fact but none the less true that the class of white citizens from whose ranks the leaders of the last political embroilment were gathered, while loudly calling for conciliation on one hand are quite as active, on the other, in "conciliating" the native population and all others who will listen, to a hatred of the present regime. We recognize the right of all persons to their individual opinions, but consistency is a jewel that has failed to throw its refreshing light on the political situation thus far. We would reiterate the sentiment previously expressed, that we hope the amnesties to be granted to offenders be dealt out on a scale depending upon the gravity of the offense at least half way between the officers of the Government.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

APPEAL TO MORBID INTERESTS.

A recent Washington despatch speaks of "Mrs. Ruth Bronson, a pretty little widow with a wealth of blonde hair" who is on her way to New York to obtain, if possible, the liberty of some twenty female bandits who are confined in the jails of Oklahoma. Mrs. Bronson, it is also stated, is the woman who shot a man in Woodward, Okla., for insulting her on the streets. This woman, after making a tour of the jails and learning the history of each "lady bandit" has decided that these persons are the victims of oppressive deputy marshals, whose high tyranny the "high-spirited girls of Oklahoma resist at the point of the revolver." The only sin of the women is "that love for their brothers, their cousins or their betrothed is stronger than their respect for the law that pursues them."

This mission of Mrs. Bronson's appears to be a new form of the morbid interest in the affairs of criminals that too often makes its appearance every now and again. It would seem from this lady's own statements that the social condition of Oklahoma needs vigorous treatment in order to tone down the high spirits of young ladies who resist tyranny at the point of the revolver. To put them in jail and keep them seems rather hard after the display of their high spirit has been partially forgotten, and although the touching appeal of this lady who acts as champion of their cause has a plausible aspect, she offers no guarantee that revolvers will not hereafter be used in proving the love for their brothers, cousins or betrothed.

There are plenty of legal avenues by which their wrongs can be redressed, but, as a rule, a community desires surely that bandits and their friends will follow the proper legal paths in the future. In dealing with people who have felt the heavy hand of justice, this phase of the matter is forgotten by the thoughtless public whose mistaken kindness of heart leads them to action that tends to destroy the efficiency of the law and panders to the disposition to make light of jeopardizing the security of life and property.

SOME ANNEXATION SENTIMENTS.

Annexation sentiments and "broad Americanisms" have assumed such prominence in the United States that the Chicago Times-Herald has made an attempt to place many of the leading men of the country on record by requesting answers to the questions: Should the United States annex Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba and Hawaii? Will Uncle Sam eventually rule the American continent? The replies form an interesting symposium which the Herald prints in full. An editorial summary is made as follows: "As to the second question they are all in substantial accord, agreeing that the United States must either morally or physically influence the thought, the feeling, and the policy of the whole continent. The first and most important question, however, develops a wide disparity of opinion.

"Senator Lodge is, as he has ever been, an annexationist to everything in sight, providing the people of the countries to be annexed are willing. Cuba he would like to have, and Hawaii as a matter of course. Canada and Newfoundland, in his opinion, are destined to become a part of the United States, but he does not favor Mexico or the Central American States. On the other hand, ex-Senator Ingalls, while he does not object to Canada, and thinks that it will eventually come into the Union, disapproves of Newfoundland, Cuba and Hawaii. Our own Senator Cullom favors the annexation of Canada and of Hawaii, but expresses no opinion as to Cuba and Newfoundland. One of the best editors in the country, Mr. McKelway, of the Brooklyn Eagle, favors the annexation of Canada and Newfoundland, but says he desire it and Great Britain will bring, and would take in Hawaii as

a county of California and Cuba as a county of Florida.

"A more important statement than any of these opinions is that of Senator Lodge, who says that he intends to introduce a bill at the next session of congress embodying the Monroe doctrine, so that the State Department may have something to live up to in the shape of an absolute law. This is interesting, for it will afford an occasion for a wide discussion of that doctrine according to the principles of international law."

DISEASE AND SUNSHINE.

The popular notion that a sun bath is good for all invalids, no matter what the malady from which they may be suffering or recovering, is given an interesting discussion in an exhaustive article recently published by a leading scientific journal, the conclusion being that while sunshine does very well in its place, it is not at all times and for all persons a hygienic agent. Dr. Renzi, who was one of the first to study the effect of sunshine on disease, by a series of experiments confirmed the benefits which patients afflicted by tuberculosis have in practice been observed to derive from residence in places where the maximum amount of sunshine is procurable. On the other hand, experiments made by Dr. Masella show that cholera and typhoid bacilli are more to be feared when the patient is exposed to the direct rays of the sun. With the temperature remaining the same, the experiments gave evidence that sunshine increased the susceptibility to these maladies as well as the virulence of the disease. The inference was very naturally drawn that cholera and typhoid fever may be found more prevalent in hot countries where the sun shines more continuously and with greater power.

Practice has shown that proper sanitation cuts the principal figure in the spread of these diseases, and provided a community prevents its streets, backyards and sources of water supply from becoming culture beds for cholera and typhoid bacilli, practical immunity from the maladies may be enjoyed. If however the superabundance of sunshine in hot countries creates a predisposition to the propagation of disease germs, it behooves residents in the tropics to guard their surroundings with greater care. Sunshine cannot be controlled but fortunately, it is possible for cities and towns to keep clean and wipe out the physical tendencies to contagion.

THE narrow escape of the steamer Warrimoo shows that the calm Pacific cannot always be depended upon to assure the steamer traffic immunity from the extraordinary dangers of the sea. Cool-headed officers and water-tight compartments undoubtedly saved the Warrimoo from being a total loss. Though the ships of the Pacific are not put up on the grand scale of the Atlantic liners, it is a source of satisfaction to know that the traveling public are well protected, though they do not ride in floating palaces.

ITALY is inclined to assume a threatening attitude in the settlement of its differences with the Brazilian government. An American exchange asks, "Why did she not undertake the same course with this country after the New Orleans incident? Why is it that threats of fleets and armies are always made against a weaker power? Simply because many nations, like many individuals, are bullies and cowards and do not want to take any chances in biting a fellow of their own size."

My little boy, when two years of age, was taken very ill with bloody flux. I was advised to use Chamberlain's Colic, Ch. Lera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and luckily prepared part of a bottle. I carefully read the directions and gave it accordingly. He was very low, but shortly began to improve, gradually recovered, and is now a stout and strong as ever. I feel sure it saved his life. I never can praise the remedy half so well. I am sure every one in the world does not know how good it is, as I do. Mrs. Anna S. Hinton, Graham, Marion Co., Florida. For sale by all dealers. Bens & Smith & Co. Agents for HI

RECENT CHINESE MASSACRES.

The outburst of indignation consequent to the murder of English and American missionaries in China bids fair to lead to active measures being taken both by the American and British governments for better protection of their subjects throughout the Eastern countries. The Chinese officials are said to be both unable and unwilling to suppress the outbreaks to which the people reply that the Chinese officials must be treated to a tonic which shall give them to understand that the officials must be made to suppress the turbulent spirits of their half civilized subjects.

This latest is one of a list of many outrages. In 1870 occurred the Tientsin massacre, when the French Consul, the French interpreter and his bride, and twenty nuns were killed amid circumstances of revolting barbarity. In 1871 there were outrages at Yang-Chow; in 1872 at Hankow and Shanghai; in 1874 there was a massacre of the French at Shanghai; in 1875 occurred the Margary murder; and in 1876 the missionaries at Foo-Choo were raided and infamously assaulted. The year 1883 saw the British concession at Canton burned and a general uprising against missionaries; there were similar deeds in 1884 at Wen-Chow and Teh-An-Fu; and in 1885 numerous assaults and robberies. In 1886 there was a dreadful massacre of foreigners at Chung King; in 1888 riots and burnings at Ching-Kiang and Kin-Kiang; in 1889 at Hankow; and in 1890 at Teh-An-Fu again. A frightful record was made in 1891, when there were riots at Nanking, Wuhu, Ichang, and half a dozen other places, houses were burned, and scores of missionaries assaulted, maimed, and killed.

Many of the missionary societies have been urged to recall their workers from these dangerous fields, particularly from China where a revulsion of feeling against the Christian workers has been noted. Rev. Dr. Williamson of Chee-Foo recently wrote to the American Baptist mission: "We are not rising in the respect or esteem of the Chinese as we expected. A few years ago there was a general sense of satisfaction among us at the attitude shown toward us by many officials, wealthy civilians and literary men. Now a change is perceptible in all directions. They respect us less than they used to, receive our visits less readily. We find it more difficult to rent or buy houses, and so on."

While this is due largely to the unfriendly feeling toward all Christians, the Boston Herald suggests that the United States is not wholly without blame in the matter, on account of its action toward the Chinese. "On a number of different occasions the Chinese have been made the victims of mob violence, and until we are prepared to show that we (Americans) are as civilized as we claim to be, and insure the safety of foreigners residing within our borders, we cannot honestly get into a fine state of indignation when some of our own people are treated in much the same manner that we have been too often accustomed to treat the Chinese." This, however, can hardly be taken as a fair view of the situation. Although Chinese individuals in the States may have suffered personal violence at times, the authorities have been prompt to redress their wrongs. It is certainly high time that the nations of the East should be brought to consider that there are certain laws of humanity that must be recognized, if that recognition must be obtained under the threatening wing of powder and lead.

ITALY is inclined to assume a threatening attitude in the settlement of its differences with the Brazilian government. An American exchange asks, "Why did she not undertake the same course with this country after the New Orleans incident? Why is it that threats of fleets and armies are always made against a weaker power? Simply because many nations, like many individuals, are bullies and cowards and do not want to take any chances in biting a fellow of their own size."

THE narrow escape of the steamer Warrimoo shows that the calm Pacific cannot always be depended upon to assure the steamer traffic immunity from the extraordinary dangers of the sea. Cool-headed officers and water-tight compartments undoubtedly saved the Warrimoo from being a total loss. Though the ships of the Pacific are not put up on the grand scale of the Atlantic liners, it is a source of satisfaction to know that the traveling public are well protected, though they do not ride in floating palaces.

RECENT CHINESE MASSACRES.

DAPPER YOUNG MAN ARRESTED.

E. S. Cattley, a Recent Arrival, Charged With Robbing a Friend.

SAN FRANCISCO DETECTIVE HERE.

He Arrived Yesterday Armed With Extrication Papers—His Man Found at the Arlington—Said to Have Stolen \$1,600—Will Depart by Australia.

The barkentine S. G. Wilder arrived from San Francisco on Tuesday and among her passengers was a dapper young man with an unmistakable English accent. When questioned by Port Surveyor Sanders he replied that he possessed more than \$50—the amount required by the Immigration Act,—and to prove his assertion he produced a fat-looking pocket book which was filled with good United States gold.

The young man was dressed very neatly; he was constantly asking questions about Honolulu as the vessel entered the harbor, and seemed to take a great interest in the place. Finally, the vessel docked and he went on shore; he drove to the Arlington Hotel and registered as "E. S. Cattley, San Francisco." The man's actions were natural and he did not excite suspicion as to his alleged real character.

A San Francisco detective named John Burke arrived yesterday on the Mariposa armed with extradition papers. He called on Marshal Brown and made known his mission. Officers were at once detailed to watch the Arlington Hotel to apprehend the man, but he did not make his appearance until about 6 o'clock last night. He was taken in charge by Captain Scott, and along with his effects, was taken to the station and locked up.

Cattley is charged with forgery and embezzlement. It is alleged that he robbed a friend of money and effects valued at about \$1600. The details of the alleged theft are about as follows: F. G. Gow, an English mining man, met Cattley on a railroad train while journeying from Chicago to San Francisco. He took a great fancy to his newfound acquaintance and when they reached the bay city, he invited him to dine at the Bohemian Club. During the dinner Gow drank too much and displayed \$400 in gold. It is alleged that Cattley took the money for safe-keeping and left it over night in the office of the club.

Cattley arose early next morning and, after learning that Gow had gone down town, it is alleged that he went to Mr. Gow's landlady and presented a letter to her. The letter purported to contain a request from Mr. Gow that she deliver to Cattley his valises, clothing, guns and traps generally, as he (Gow) was going away on a fishing jaunt. The landlady gave up the things.

Among the articles taken by the Englishman were three of Gow's best suits of clothing, two dozen shirts, an equal number of socks, a full equipment of underwear, a fine gun and some gold samples to the value of \$400. He then placed the baggage in a carriage, went to the Bohemian Club, got the \$400 left the night previous, drove to the Palace Hotel for lunch, and sailed for this port during the afternoon.

When Mr. Gow learned that he had been robbed he sought legal advice, and steps were taken at once to secure extradition papers. After Cattley's departure it was learned that he sold the gold samples for \$300.

During his stay in San Francisco he stated repeatedly that he was a brother-in-law of the British Vice-Consul in this city, and the friend of others equally well known here.

ON the 12th instant the San Francisco grand jury found two indictments against Cattley—one for forgery and the other for embezzlement. He will be taken to San Francisco on next Thursday unless he is released on a writ of habeas corpus, which is not likely.

Cattley is about 30 years of age, is below medium stature, has dark eyes and hair, and boasts of his family in old England.

New World's Sprinting Record.

BLOOMINGTON (ILL.), August 15.—Tom Robinson of Fairbury, Ill., at the fair grounds today ran 100 yards in 9.5 breaking the world's record. He is in the match at Brockton, Mass., September 21, in which the crack sprinters of the country are entered.

George W. Lincoln received the contract for building the new von Holt block.

Timely Topics

August 29, 1895.

The establishment of the bicycle as a vehicle of pleasure and of business, is beyond question. We find new uses constantly presenting themselves in almost every channel, and people becoming interested in cycling that a year ago did not give it a passing thought. The advancement in the construction of safety bicycles of the higher grades during the past three or four years has been most phenomenal, and has exceeded the anticipations of the most sanguine admirers of the safety.

Improved facilities for manufacturing have fully kept pace with the increased public interest, and the public has been the gainer, as manufacturers have been unable to continually produce better work, and by the use of automatic machinery to make considerable reductions in the selling price. Two years ago it would have seemed impossible to produce so perfect a piece of machinery as is today placed on the market at the price, and it is only possible to do so on account of the increased interest in bicycle riding and a corresponding increased patronage.

In calling your attention to the TRIBUNE we believe we have found one of the best racing wheels yet manufactured. One of the many points favorable to the TRIBUNE over all others is the Cycloidal Sprocket. The object of the Cycloidal Sprocket as used on the TRIBUNE is to remove this useless friction and cause the chain to drive as freely as the running of ball bearings. There is no necessity for friction in the running of a chain; all that is necessary to prevent it, are four conditions: 1st.—That the tooth should be curved properly to enter the chain without contact. 2d.—That the chain shall pull exactly at a right angle, with its bearing surface against the tooth. 3d.—That the chain block shall not shift or change its position while passing around the sprocket. 4th.—That the tooth shall leave the chain without the least resistance. In order to establish these conditions it has been found, after much consideration and practice, that it is necessary to form the teeth with what is known as a cycloidal curve, which in mechanics, is the curve by fixed point, say on the periphery of a circle, when rolled along a plane surface. The advantage of the cycloidal tooth is most apparent when the rider is climbing a hill or forcing his wheel rapidly on an up grade or against the wind. This is where the ordinary tooth grinds and makes the rider work at least 15 per cent. harder than there is any necessity. There is no additional friction with the TRIBUNE CYCLOIDAL SPROCKET, no matter how great the power applied, the chain simply pulls direct and squarely on the face of the teeth and the power is freely imparted to the wheel.

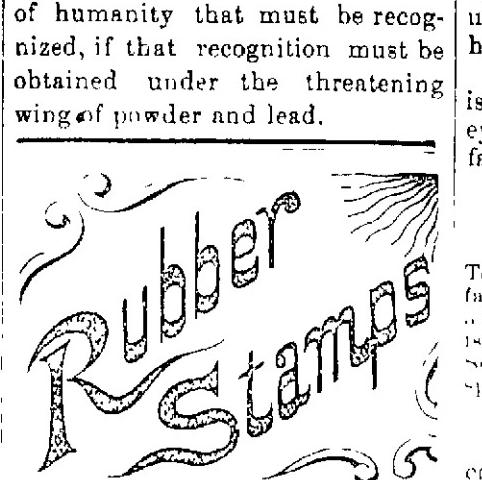
GATE CITY STONE FILTER. These Filters are easily cleaned, and never become cracked or crazed by change of temperature of the water. The filtering medium is a Natural Stone, mined from the earth. It is unlike any other stone. It does not absorb and become foul. Impurities never penetrate it, but lie on the surface, and internally the stone remains as pure and white after years of use as when taken from the mine.

These Filters are easily cleaned, and never become cracked or crazed by change of temperature of the water. The filtering medium is a Natural Stone, mined from the earth. It is unlike any other stone. It does not absorb and become foul. Impurities never penetrate it, but lie on the surface, and internally the stone remains as pure and white after years of use as when taken from the mine.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Ltd.

Opposite Spreckels Block.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®



LOCAL BREVIETIES.

V. V. Ashford is reported dangerously ill in a San Francisco hospital.

The Stars vs. Unknowns tomorrow will complete the last game of the schedule series.

The island steamers will probably depart on Monday with passengers and freight.

Miss Helen Dauvray and Mrs. E. C. Keith left for the Colonies yesterday by the Mariposa.

A party of twenty ladies and gentlemen enjoyed a horseback-ride last night to Dr. McGrew's country place.

Arthur Wilder writes from the Eastern States that he is enjoying the many sights to be seen in America.

Geo. H. Houghtailing was found not guilty in the police court yesterday of selling spirituous liquors without license.

Fourteen Chinamen recently confined at the quarantine station were arrested yesterday for being without passports.

The Olympia was announced to leave San Francisco on the 24th, a day after the Mariposa. She may be expected during today.

W. N. Hires, of root beer fame, was among the through passengers for the Colonies by the Mariposa. He was joined here by W. Terry.

A door of one of the Chinese stores on Nuuanu avenue bears the following remarkable sign: "Merchant tailors, cleaned, dyed and repaired."

A flagpole was placed in position on the grounds of the Pacific Tennis Club yesterday and the Hawaiian ensign was flying from it all afternoon.

W. S. Bartlett, proprietor of the popular bathing resort, Ilaniwai, is the happy father of an 11-pound boy, presented yesterday. Mrs. Bartlett is doing well.

Regular weekly meeting of the Chinese-English Debating Society this evening. Question, "Shall the Chinese Government Disband the Naval Academy in Canton?"

Prof. M. M. Scott, J. J. Egan, wife and Miss A. E. Paty, Mrs. J. G. Rothwell, Theodore Richards and W. Waterhouse were among the returning islanders by the Mariposa.

From private sources it is learned that the Canadian steamer Miowers, due to arrive here August 31st, will not arrive till September 2d, as her date of departure from Sydney was changed.

In view of the cholera scare it has been decided not to open the St Louis college on the first of September as intended. The school will commence at the same time as Government schools.

Word has been received from Henry Johnson at Muscatine, Iowa, that he expects to have his trial on the forgery charge in a short time. He and his friends are confident of a favorable outcome.

The theme of the Hawaiian Hard-ware advertisement today is the progress made in the manufacture of bicycles in the last two years and the good qualities of the "Tribune racer" in particular.

Two drunken native women engaged in a hair-pulling and face-scratching contest on Nuuanu avenue, early yesterday afternoon. The faces of both were very bloody at the termination of hostilities.

Passengers by the Mariposa made up a purse of \$50 for steward Hannigan, in appreciation of the excellent fare furnished on the trip. Consul-General Charles T. Wilder presented the testimonial and purse.

There is not a single barrel of lime in the city. The Government purchased the available supply for use in disinfecting the city, and in view of the small quantity on the market, had to pay as high as \$5 per barrel for it.

Brigadier Keppel, head of the Salvation Army on the Pacific Coast, will arrive by the Australia to assist in army work throughout the islands. He will preach next week in the Kaumakapili church, and expects to remain some time.

The Warrimos was to leave Victoria on the 22d, and if she left on that date, should be along some time today. Mark Twain closed his American lecture tour at Vancouver. He has made a brilliant success. The people of Honolulu may hear the noted lecturer tomorrow night.

Mr C. D. Yonker, a well known druggist of Bowling Green, Ohio, in speaking of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says: "I take pleasure in recommending it to my customers, for I am certain that it will always please them. I sell more of it than all other kinds put together." It is sold by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH & CO., Agents for H.I.

AMERICAN MISSIONS ATTACKED.

Officials Refuse to Allow American or British Consuls to Investigate.

SERIOUS TROUBLE IS FEARED

Streets of Foo Chow Filled With Infuriated Natives—Minister Denby Instructed to Act Quickly—Cruiser Marblehead Ordered to Syria.

HONGKONG, Aug. 22.—Another outrage has been committed near Foo Chow. The American mission has been attacked by a large and infuriated mob armed with various weapons. The chapel and school were wrecked and four native scholars were wounded, while the foreign teacher escaped. There is a strong anti-foreign feeling in Foo Chow, which has spread among the populace, who are parading with cries of "Drive out the foreign devils."

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The following cablegram has been received at the London office of the Wesleyan Missionary Society:

"The Cheng Tu Commission is inadequate. Officials are implicated. The disturbances are spreading. Regarding the Fukien massacre, the Methodist public should urge strong government action. Have forwarded cable to Lord Salisbury."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Consul-General Jernigan, at Shanghai, has informed the State Department by cable that the investigation by the Chinese authorities of the Kucheng massacre is being conducted with closed doors. Acting Secretary Adee has communicated this information in a cablegram to Mr. Denby, United States Minister at Peking, with instructions to ascertain its portend and, if it be true, to arrange matters so that the United States Commissioner now as Kucheng, J. C. Hixson, United States Consul at Foo Chow, can attend the hearings, and not be hampered in getting all the facts.

State Department officials do not take a serious view of the failure of Consul Hixson to obtain admission to the hearing which the authorities are conducting, and are certain the general government at Peking will set matters right.

FOREIGNERS IN DANGER.

FOO CHOW, Aug. 19.—The Chinese officials at Kucheng have positively refused to allow the American Consul, J. C. Hixson, and the British Consul, R. W. Mansfield, an opportunity to investigate the massacre of missionaries there. They will not be permitted to attend the trial of the criminals before local authorities.

Many people here who depurate the massacre, and are desirous of full investigation, talk in a threatening manner. The situation is serious.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Times has a dispatch from Hongkong confirming the report that the Chinese government has refused to allow the American and British Consuls to make an investigation into the Kucheng massacre. The Times' dispatch adds that the soldiers engaged in plundering the place feel that the foreigners are the cause of their sufferings, and therefore the latter should be destroyed. Further incendiary placards have been posted at Canton. The prefect sent with the commission to Kucheng, together with the Chinese officials at Kucheng, have refused to allow the presence of the consuls during the examination of the prisoners. The matter has been referred to the Viceroy. Serious trouble is feared.

TO PROTECT AMERICANS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Acting Secretary of the Navy McAdoo received a cable this morning from Admiral Kirkland, commanding the European squadron, announcing that the cruiser Marblehead had sailed from Gravesend for Gibraltar on her way to Syria. It is probable the Marblehead will only make a short stay at Gibraltar, when she will proceed to Syria, where her commander will be expected to co-operate with Minister Terrill in the investigation of the outrages on the American missions at Tarsus and Marsovan. The Marblehead will afford a place of refuge also for such families as desire a place of safety.

CHOLERA IN CHINA.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Consul Sheridan T. Read at Tien Tsin cabled the State Department today that cholera has broken out at Tien Tsin and Chefoo.

CHOLERA RAGING IN JAPAN.

Thousands of Soldiers Fall Victims to the Dread Disease.

VICTORIA (B.C.), August 14.—Although passengers arriving by the Oriental liners that have reached Victoria this week agree in the statement that cholera is working frightful havoc in Japan, the newspapers of that country contain no reference to the devastations of that plague. This is probably due to the fact that the disease finds its victims chiefly among soldiers recently returned from the front, and the Government therefore takes advantage of the law relating to the press censorship to its full extent.

According to officers of the Victoria and the more recently arrived Empress of Japan the military have suffered a loss of thousands during the past few months, and the principal stations in Japan are at present converted into great hospitals. The Formosa expedition has proved especially disastrous. It is only from Formosa and Core that the Japanese fear the coming of the plague, the usual ports of call of trans-Pacific liners being as yet unaffected, as would appear from the following notice appearing in the public press.

The undersigned, ber Britannia Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan, hereby makes known for the information of subjects residents in or resorting to Japan, that he has received a note from His Excellency, the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, stating that the regulations of June 20, 1894, for inspecting vessels from cholera-infected ports, will now be put in force at the ports of Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Kyubinotsu, Shimoneski and Moji in case all vessels arriving directly or otherwise from ports in Formosa and Corea, being localities infected with cholera."

REFUGEE FROM COREA.

Seeks Protection in the Great Republic—The Best Asylum.

VICTORIA (B.C.), Aug. 14.—Prince Yang Ho Pak, the refugee Korean Minister of the Interior, who fled from Sueol a month ago to avoid arrest at the request of the queen, arrived on the Empress of Japan today. He sought an asylum in Japan, but a plan was formed to cause his arrest on a charge of plotting against the life of the queen and to prevent any complications he was advised to leave. The United States he regarded as the best asylum and to this country he has come. He did not care to talk, merely saying: "I am an exile from my country and am going to the United States after a stay of two weeks in Japan. How long I will remain in the United States I cannot say, I was unjustly forced out of Corea, but what the future will bring forth I cannot say."

Bolivia and Peru at War.

LIMA (Peru), August 18.—The dispute with Bolivia has assumed a serious aspect. It is feared war is inevitable. Bolivia has put off indefinitely the receiving of the Peruvian Minister at La Paz.

The government of Peru has ordered the Minister to return if he is not received within a specified time. The naval squadron has been ordered south, while troops have been sent to different points on the Bolivian frontier. A band of guerrillas has captured Payat and seized the Prefect. A censorship of telegraphic messages having been established, the details of affairs received here are very meager.

To Explore Alaska and Siberia.

LONDON, August 18.—Harry Dewey, the well-known traveler and explorer, in an interview, said today: "After a winter lecture tour in America I intend to start in April from Vancouver, via Sitka, to Mount St. Elias, whence I will attempt to cross an unexplored part of Alaska to Prince of Wales cape and thence cross to East Iceland, proceed to Chilija and home through Russia. The object of the journey is to explore Alaska and to study the condition of the political exiles of Siberia."

Warships for Japan.

Irving M. Scott, of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, has gone to Japan on a pleasure trip. Japan has been talking for some time about reconstructing her navy, and the head of the Union Iron Works and builder of the Charleston, San Francisco, Monterey, Olympia and Oregon is of the opinion that warships for the Orient can be built as well in San Francisco as any place in the world. Mr. Scott took along with him a handsome model of the Olympia and the plans from which the big cruiser was built.

Work on Panama Canal.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Captain J. A. Crossman of the Panama Railroad Company's Columbian line steamer Alliance said tonight the Panama Canal authorities were advertising in the Colon papers for skilled mechanics to work on the canal. He says there are now about 1000 laborers working on the canal, and two dredges are at work on the Panama side of the isthmus. He said there is money enough to keep 10,000 men working for two years.

RACING AT THE COAST.

Big Stake by Spreckels—Hawaiian Horses to Compete.

Horsemen all over the Pacific Coast have been on the qui vive for the announcement of the stake events for the newly organized Pacific Coast Jockey Club that is to hold its initial meeting at the Ingleside track which is now in course of construction at San Francisco.

Fourteen stake events have been prepared, aggregating in value \$32,000. The richest event is the Spreckels stake, worth \$6000 in all. The distance for this stake is four miles. The next most valuable stake is the Ormonde stake, over three miles of territory, the guarantee value of which is \$3200. The most money is offered for long distance racing in every instance, which fact will certainly be appreciated by all admirers of stamina in a racehorse.

ATLANTIC COAST HORSES TO COMPETE.

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The commencement of the informal tennis tournament on the courts of the Pacific Tennis Club yesterday afternoon was very successful, giving a good start for the games to be played today and Saturday.

Following was the result of the three matches:

1. Nichols and E. A. Jones and Forbes and E. Paris 6-2 and 6-0 in favor of the former.

2. Norton and Hyde against L. and C. Abbott, 6-3 and 6-4 in favor of the former.

3. Dillingham and Coney against Abbott and Roemer, 6-1 and 6-2 in favor of the former.

The undersigned, ber Britannia Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and

AID FOR HAWAIIAN SCHOOLS.

Bequest of Almost a Million Dollars by Charles R. Bishop.

OAHU COLLEGE TO GET \$65,000

Following the Philanthropic Act of his Deceased Wife—Number of Kindergartens to be Established—Moses Damon, Hyde and others as Trustees

Word was received from Honolulu by the steamer which arrived yesterday that Charles R. Bishop, first vice-president of the Bank of California in this city, had given \$800,000 to schools and societies in the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. Bishop was seen last night at the Occidental Hotel, and was requested to make some mention of the matter. The gentleman, who is a millionaire five or six times over, has his own ideas about things and is very dogmatic in maintaining them. He confirmed the truth about having made a large donation of money to the island schools, but refused to mention the sum. He did say it was a large sum, and was particular to neither affirm nor deny that \$800,000 was the amount.

"I did not wish to have my donation made public," he said last evening, with an evidently sincere show of feeling, "and I do not wish to make any comment on the subject. The Examiner somehow seems to have some knowledge about my action. I cannot but appreciate that its motive is to get the news, and for that reason I will say I have given the schools down there a large donation in money."

It appears that upon the death of his wife in 1884 she bequeathed her estate, which has an annual income of \$65,000, to the Kamehameha schools in Honolulu. They consist of school for boys and one for girls. The buildings are pretentious in size and equipment, and are modern in every respect. Some 250 boys and girls are now being educated in them.

Mrs. Bishop's estate was left in trust to Messrs. Damon, Hyde, Carter and Cooke, all prominent men in Honolulu, for the benefit of these schools. Mr. Damon was formerly a partner of Mr. Bishop.

Mr. Bishop practically admitted last night that to these gentlemen would be entrusted his large donation for the benefit of these same schools, Oahu College and several other institutions of learning. Oahu College will be given a new building at a cost of \$65,000. It is a preparatory school, which has a large attendance, and at one time or another in their youth, all the men now prominent in the islands have received instruction within its walls. President Dole was a scholar there; so was A. F. Judd, the present Chief Justice.

Mr. Bishop is a warm friend of Oahu. He is a believer in kindergartens, and some of his money is to be spent in establishing a number of them.—S. F. Examiner, August 22d.

MARIPOSA DEPARTS.

Clean Bill of Health—Australia to Leave on Thursday.

The Oceanic liner Mariposa arrived early yesterday morning from San Francisco and docked at her usual place. No connection was had with shore and no freight taken from this port. Passengers for the Colonies and their effects were fumigated before going aboard the steamer. A clean bill of health was furnished the Mariposa, and the vessel departed promptly at 5 p.m.

Agents of the Australia announced yesterday that the favorite steamer would depart for San Francisco at 4 p.m., two days ahead of schedule time. This was made necessary on account of repairs to be made at the California end. It is expected that the Australia will take freight and passengers.

Hawaiian National Band.

The Hawaiian National Band was in Chicago on August 16th, according to a letter received by a friend of one of the boys in this city. At the time they were completing a tour to Milwaukee, it was an early date. From there they had made up their minds to go to New York. They were offered work for six months under contract, but refused. They were doing very well and expressed themselves as not in a hurry to get home.

FOUR NEW CASES REPORTED.

Seaman on Board of the Bennington a Cholera Victim.

FRIDAY, Aug. 30, 1 p.m.

Four new cholera cases are reported. Three are natives, the other is a seaman on board of the U. S. S. Bennington, lying at anchor in the harbor. Three cases developed in houses located near the banks of the Nuuanu stream. This stream may be polluted.

The case of the young man on the warship puzzles the doctors. He has not been on shore since the 4th of July. This may be an acute case of cholera morbus; a few hours will prove whether or not it is Asiatic cholera.

This fresh outbreak will undoubtedly prevent the departure of any island steamers on Monday.

The health authorities received notification late yesterday afternoon that a native named Simonia, living back of the St. Louis College was ill. Dr. Wayson was dispatched to the place and examination showed the man to be suffering from a fully developed case of cholera. Dr. Myers was sent for and verified the report made by Dr. Wayson.

The patient showed all the symptoms of the dread disease. Captain Parker was sent out and the man carried to the cholera hospital at Kakaako. The closest investigation fails to connect the sick man with the cases at Iwilei. He has not been employed for some time and formerly worked as a sailor on island steamers.

C. J. Whitney has been installed as nurse at the Kakaako hospital.

RETAINING WALL FINISHED.

The retaining wall leading from a position near the new fish market to another just back of the marine railway, has been finished. The men are now at work breaking up coral rock, which is to be banked against the retaining wall to ward off the pressure which will result from the great amount of mud emptied by the steam dredge. On an average, six men have been steadily employed at the work for about ten weeks. To

BUILD THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

One of the Most Important Measures
Ever Before Congress.

GOVERNMENT AID IS ASSURED.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon Favors Free
and Unlimited Coinage of Silver—Ad-
vocates Great Doctrines and Principles
of the Republican Party.

Senator John H. Mitchell, of Oregon, who has been in the upper house of congress continuously since 1873, saving one term of six years, in which a democrat filled the office, has been spending some time in San Francisco. In recent interview about the Nicaragua canal and the money question, which are his particular hobbies, the Senator said:

"I regard the proposition for government aid in the construction of the Nicaragua canal one of the most important measures that has ever come before the American Congress," he said. "It is an enterprise in which the whole world is interested, and especially are the States and Territories of the Pacific Coast most vitally interested. The construction of this canal under governmental control, as it should be, will bring the wheat product of this coast over 10,000 miles nearer Liverpool, the wheat market than it is today. The arguments, in my judgment, in favor of the speedy construction of this great public work are overwhelming and unanswerable."

"I am strong in the belief that the coming congress will pass a bill providing for the early construction of this work, under the control of the United States as to the construction and operation. During the last session of congress the senate, after an elaborate debate covering most of the session, passed such a bill by a majority of ten votes. Unfortunately, however, it failed of consideration in the house."

Senator Mitchell said that he would work indefatigably for such a bill as was adopted by the senate at the last session. He wants a bill which will enable the government to acquire the valuable concessions now possessed by the Maritime Canal Company, the stockholders to be reimbursed for the money they may have expended in stocks and bonds. He is sanguine that the matter will be favorably considered by both houses at the coming session.

Speaking about the silver question, Senator Mitchell said:

"I have very decided views, and have had for a number of years, on the coinage question—that is as to the coinage of gold and silver and their use as money. Had I my way I would have the Government treat silver, both as to its coinage and use as money, precisely as it treats gold. I would have no limitation on the coinage or use of the one metal as legal tender money that does not attach to the other. In a word, I am in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver into legal tender money. I would have such money treated and used as money of ultimate redemption. I would have the Government do this independently of the wishes, or protests, or dictation of Great Britain or any other power on earth. In the language of the last National Republican platform I demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money."

"While these are my individual views on the money question, I am, at the same time, a Republican, devoted to the great doctrines and principles of that party, protection to American industries and American labor, the enactment and strict enforcement of rigid laws on the subject of immigration laws looking to the absolute exclusion of all Chinese and other pauper labor, the improvement of our rivers and harbors, encouragement to our shipbuilding interests, the pensioning of the soldiers of the late war, as well as the pioneer veterans who fought in the various Indian wars on this Coast. All these great questions, including the money question, will, in my judgment, be eventually and correctly settled by the Republican party."

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Cuban insurrection leaders have issued a proclamation to the people of Spain.

The new electric locomotives to be built at the Baldwin Works will, it is expected, make about ninety miles an hour.

A cave containing barrels of money has been found in Mexico, where a band of brigands formerly terrorized the country.

Ex-Governor Hauser of Montana has told a New York reporter that the Northwest is practically unanimous in favor of free silver.

The caterpillars of Washington are patriotic. They have killed the English elm trees, but have not injured the American variety.

Canada will send expeditions to Hudson bay and the Mackenzie river to investigate charges of smuggling against American whalers.

The individual anthracite coal operators of Pennsylvania find that they must combine and make a fight against the big corporations.

A desperate fight took place August 7th in New York between the police and a gang of thieves. One man was fatally hurt and a number severely injured.

Tadzu Huglie is the name of a Japanese young woman who has been studying in Wellesley College for three years and who is now teaching in Osaka, in a Christian school for girls. "I teach," she says, "three classes in Chinese literature, two in English, one in the history of Japan, one in botany. Besides I have to correct the Japanese compositions produced from the classes and to give a lecture each week on Japanese rhetoric. Added to all these I have to give lessons in Yankee cooking."

COMPETITIVE JAPANESE.
Commissioner Fitzgerald Collecting
Data for Memorial to Congress.

Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald has gathered a good deal of data for his memorial to Congress upon Japanese immigration. Among other things he has learned that the Orientals are going into shipbuilding, and that they can construct vessels at \$5 per ton less than the ruling rate. Besides they can handle cargo at \$7.50 per ton cheaper than it can be done by white labor.

He has also filed newspaper clippings from New South Wales, where they are holding meetings to take action upon the same question that the Commissioner is looking into. In Sydney a Japanese buyer recently purchased 30,000 sides of leather, which were shipped to Japan, to be made into shoes, to be later returned to compete with the home product.

At Osaka, Japan, a cotton mill started a few years ago with 350 spindles; now there are mills enough there to use 750,000.

Arms and Explosives, a weekly London paper, calls attention to the new Japanese army rifle, and says that a country which can turn out such a splendid gun will soon be a dangerous competitor in the field of cheap shotguns and revolvers.

A man who signs himself "American citizen" calls attention to the sale of safety matches in boxes at five cents per dozen, and asks how the American laborer can compete at those prices.

From figures collected Mr. Fitzgerald has also learned that the number of Japanese arriving in San Francisco exceeds the total number of immigrants from all other parts of the world. These facts are being suitably prepared, and Mr. Fitzgerald thinks he will present an array of facts that Congress cannot fail to heed.—S. F. Chronicle, Aug. 6.

JAPANESE BEETLES.

Cheap Contrivance for Keeping
Them Off Plants.

MR. EDITOR:—Since the Japanese beetles came to Honolulu, there has been much work done in keeping them away from choice plants, with but little effort to exterminate them.

There were very few at first; possibly there are comparatively few now. The amount of labor and expense required to cover plants every evening or to otherwise protect them would go far toward extinguishing the pest.

The following simple contrivance is effective: A tin can (say a lard can), with a little water and less kerosene, and a small stick across the top, on which is set a short piece of candle. As the candle is passed under the beetles they drop into the kerosene, which kills them. A common lamp with chimney flaring at top is also a good trap.

X.
Honolulu, Aug. 26, 1895.

REPUBLIC IS STRONG.

Denial That Annexation Sentiment
Is Weakening.

NORFOLK (Conn.), Aug. 8.—Hon. L. A. Thurston, late Hawaiian Minister to the United States, has written a private letter to his cousin, the wife of Congressman E. J. Hill, of this city, in which he says that the statements sent out by nearly every mail that the cause of the Republic and of annexation is weakening in the Hawaiian Islands and that there is a tendency to revert back to a monarchy are absolutely untrue.

He says: "These stories will not hurt us in the long run. The Republic has ample strength to hold the situation as long as it is necessary to accomplish the object that is kept steadily in view, namely, annexation to the United States."

NO MORE CASES.

**Special Meeting of Health Board:
Water and Garbage Discussed.**

The Board of Health held another special meeting yesterday. A number of persons other than members attended.

The water supply question was discussed at length, and the action of the Board in discontinuing the use of valley water sanctioned.

It was decided to raise the quarantine at the Nuuanu street house where a native died of cholera.

The matter of dumping garbage at Kakaako provoked general discussion. Several complaints were received from residents in that locality protesting against using the district for that purpose.

At midnight last night everything was reported quiet, with no new cases. Island steamers will be allowed to depart on Monday if the present state of health continues.

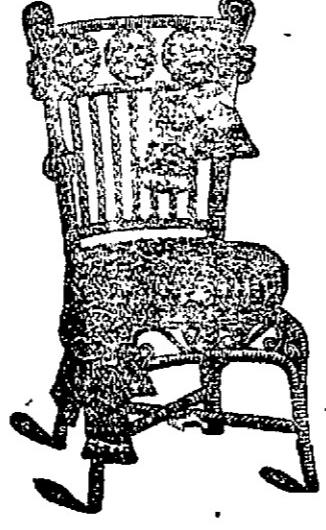
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**E. S. TREGLOAN & SON**  
Offer to the Public Their Entire  
Stock at a  
Reduction of  
40 Per Cent.  
~~~

**SACK SUITS at \$18.00
PANTS at \$20.00
\$22.50**
\$4.50
\$5.50
\$6.50

This Offer is for Cash Only!
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Our name is sufficient guarantee for good workmanship.

**WE PROMISE  
TO PAY**

You the same attention  
when you buy a Chair  
as if you were buying a  
house full of goods.

It matters not what  
the article is, how expensive or low-priced, we have it in greater variety than elsewhere.

**We Want Your Trade.**

**J. HOPP & CO.,**

Cor. of King and Bethel Streets.

**JUST RECEIVED****MANILA :: CIGARS.****A Large Invoice**

FROM THE

**MOST RELIABLE FACTORIES.**

**HOLLISTER & CO.,**

**Tobacconists**

**DISINFECT**

Your premises and thus remove the cause of sickness. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. Among the many good disinfectants which we have, we would call particular attention to the following:

**Copperas, Chloride Lime,**

**Carbolic Acid, Carbolic Powder,**

**Creoline, Etc., Etc., Etc.**

**HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY,**

523 Fort Street.

**BENSON, SMITH & CO.**

Jobbing and Manufacturing

**PHARMACISTS.**

DEALERS IN

**PURE DRUGS,**

Chemicals,

**MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS**

AND

**Patent Medicines**

At the Lowest Prices.

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COR. OF FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

Metropolitan Market
KING STREET.
~~~

**Choicest Meats**

From Finest Herds.

**G. J. WALLER, Proprietor**  
~~~

Families and Shipping Supplied
ON SHORT NOTICE
AT THE
Lowest Market Prices
~~~

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly killed meat.

**Beaver Saloon.**

**H. J. NOLTE, - Prop.**

Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general that he has opened the above saloon, where

**FIRST-CLASS REFRESHMENTS**

Will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine.

**THE FINEST GRADES OF**

**Tobaccos,**

**Cigars, Pipes and**

**Smokers' Sundries**

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers has been obtained and will be added to from time to time.

**One of Brunswick & Balke's**

**Celebrated Billiard Tables**

Connected with the establishment, where lovers of the cue can participate.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY**

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and

Canada, via Victoria and

Vancouver.

**MOUNTAIN RESORTS:**

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen

and Fraser Canon.

**Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver**

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India

and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

**THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.**

Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line

Canadian Pacific Railway.

**AN UP-TO-DATE PIANO**

Is the famous KROLGER. It is always in the van of improvement. We are showing it.

**NEW-STYLE KROEGER**

That has been put on the market. It is a Liberal size, and is the best. It is a beauty.

**PIANOS** kept up to the very highest standard.

## COTTON RAISING IN HAWAII.

Pioneer Efforts Made by H. M. Whitney During War Period.

## LINTING MACHINE AT IWILEI.

Fleecy Staple Produced in the Islands Commanded Highest Prices in Markets of the World—Made Finest and Strongest Sewing Thread, Etc., Etc.

An industry which is destined to again bring Hawaii into favorable notice as a cotton-producing country was recently inaugurated at Iwilei by A. F. Cooke, the fertilizer manufacturer. A linting machine with a capacity of several tons a day has been placed in position and work commenced.

The machine, which resembles the ordinary and improved American cotton gin, separates lint from cotton seed imported by Mr. Cooke for fertilizing purposes, making grinding more easy. The lint is gathered in a wide, long roll at the rear of the machinery, and when filled another comb is placed to receive the stuff.

While it is absolutely necessary that the lint be removed from the seed received from the South Sea Islands in order that the same may be more advantageously used in the manufacture of fertilizer, the introduction of the machine is an experiment as yet. The cotton seed, formed in pods several inches long, are fed into a hopper-like contrivance in front, the lint being removed by circular saws, the same as in cotton gins.

At present there is only a limited market for the lint, which, however, can be used successfully as waste for machinery and in the manufacture of mattresses and upholstered furniture.

Samples of the South Sea Island cotton have been planted in the yard at the Mechanics Home, and grown to a height of several feet, practically demonstrating that the product can be raised successfully in the islands.

Old residents will call to mind efforts of several gentlemen in raising cotton at different points on the islands, Mr. H. M. Whitney being the pioneer in that line. An extract from the work carried out by him and published in the *Planters' Monthly*, June of last year, is given below, showing the rise, success and ultimate abandonment of the cotton industry, and the causes which led to it:

"In the early part of the American civil war (1861), the price of cotton began to advance, owing to the blockade of the principal ports of the Southern States by the ships of the national government. Sea island, or long staple cotton especially, which was then and is still raised almost exclusively on the low lands of Georgia and South Carolina, advanced in price more rapidly than the up lands or short staple, which was then as now raised largely in other countries. Seeing an opportunity for engaging in what promised to become a profitable business, Mr. Whitney sent to Washington and also to New York and procured, at considerable expense, several bags of genuine, long-staple cotton, guaranteed to be from the best Georgia and South Carolina sea islands. This seed was distributed, without charge, as called for by natives and foreigners living throughout the group, under a written contract with Mr. Whitney to purchase at 4 cents a pound all the pure cotton in the seed that they would deliver in good condition in Honolulu. Premiums were also offered to those who would raise and deliver the best and largest quantity during the year. These premiums ranged from five to fifty dollars each, and in one year over two hundred dollars were paid out in premiums alone as an incentive to this new industry."

"A cotton house was erected in this city, twenty-four long staple cotton gins imported from New York, fitted with treadles, and a baling press provided, to carry on the business in the same manner as it was then, and probably still is conducted in Georgia. Both natives and foreigners engaged eagerly in the new enterprise, which was started on each of the six principal islands of the group, the finest plants and the choicest fibre being produced generally on the leeward side of each island, as Kona, on Hawaii, Kaupo district on Maui, etc. In one year, over a thousand bags or bundles of cotton in the seed were received at Mr. Whitney's cotton house in this city from various districts of the group, and the buzzing sound of a dozen treadle gins was heard from morning till dark, the machines being run by both boys and girls who were paid for their work by the pound of cleaned cotton which each turned out. When the cotton was pressed for shipment, the bales contained on an average only eighty pounds each, as the fibre was liable to be injured on a long voyage, if pressed heavily as the short staple cotton is pressed."

"Shipments of Mr. Whitney's cotton were made to Liverpool, Boston and New York, but the American market always proved the most remunerative, owing to the high premium on gold during the war. Mr. Whitney obtained for his cotton shipped to New York between the years 1863 and 1866, from sixty cents to \$2.25 in our-

rency, the latter having been paid when the premium on gold was highest. After the close of the war the prices receded rapidly to thirty or forty cents a pound, corresponding to the decline in the gold premium."

"The quality of the Hawaiian cotton was judged by experts to be superior to any in the Southern States, in fineness, length and strength. That shipped by Mr. Whitney was consumed chiefly by the manufacturers of sewing thread in Massachusetts and Connecticut, as it made the finest and strongest spool thread in the market. In length the staple of our best sea island cotton, grown from plant less than a year old, measured from two to three inches. When the plants are cut down and a ratoon crop produced, the staple becomes weaker each crop, till finally it is worthless. The cotton growers found it so easy to raise a ratoon crop by cutting off the old trees and allowing the new growth to spring up from the roots, and starting new plants where the old were dead, that many of them resorted to this trick, which ultimately destroyed the cotton business, as it became extremely difficult to keep the good from the poor, and the price obtained was based on the poorest samples found in the shipment. It was this deterioration in the quality that led to the abandonment of the business, as it entailed a heavy loss on the last few shipments. And this is why it will never pay to buy from small growers who care very little about the quality of their fibre."

"Had it not been for this deterioration in the quality of our long-staple cotton, the production of it might have continued to this day. A cotton plantation conducted by skillful growers and renewed every two or three years by fresh planting, and from the best imported seed will probably pay, and we would like to see such an enterprise started. Twenty cents a pound in New York could probably be obtained now for the best hand-ginned, long-staple cotton raised here. The cost of transportation to New York and other charges would have to be deducted from the price named."

## NEW ICE PLANT.

*Will Probably Arrive on the Australia Next Monday.*

The new ice and cold storage plant to be erected by the Hawaiian Electric Company, purchased from the Frick Company, of Waynesboro, Penn., is now due here, having been shipped from the factory during first part of July, and may be among the cargo of the Mariposa or the Australia.

The Eastern company will send an agent here, who will superintend setting up the plant, and when completed and in good running order turn it over to the local owners.

The machinery is the very latest improved and the finest grade manufactured for the purposes intended.

The Hawaiian Electric Company will not deliver ice, but furnish any quantity desired to outside parties. There are a number of applications available for handling the company's output, and if the People's company refuse to deal with the promoters of the new concern, the contract for delivery will be made with the most desirable party. By the introduction of the new machinery the price of ice will materially decrease, as it should.

The men behind the new enterprise are among the wealthiest in the country and, as a rule, are far-sighted in business affairs, seldom failing in what is attempted, and there is no reason to doubt the success of this latest venture.

## HAPPILY WEDDED.

J. F. Clay and Miss Stella Kenake Married.

J. F. Clay, than whom there is not a more popular and deserving young man in Honolulu, sprung a day. At 11 o'clock Rev. Doug-surprise on his many friends Tuesdays P. Birnie united him and Miss Stella H. Kenake in the holy bonds of matrimony, at the family residence, Nuuanu street, in the presence of the bride's relatives and a few invited friends.

J. W. Jones acted as best man, and Miss E. L. Pratt as bridesmaid, these being the only persons present except the family.

The bridal party stood under draped American and Hawaiian flags, carnations, ferns, tube roses and other flowers being profuse in decoration.

The happy bride and groom departed on the bark Castle yesterday for San Francisco, where they will remain until January, returning to Honolulu, their future home.

Mr. Clay is among the best known and capable young men of the city. He has acceptably filled several positions of trust, and was secretary of the Senate. Miss Kenake is a charming young lady, and the sister of L. T. Kenake, of the postoffice department. A number of friends were at the Castle to wish the newly wedded couple God-speed. They were treated to a generous supply of rice, and received many beautiful floral offerings from kind and admiring friends.

Julius Bergboer, a swindler, has been captured in New York, after a chase of many months over the continent and Europe.

## IMMIGRANTS RELEASED.

*Departed by Kilauea Hou—Appointed to Plantations.*

The Chinese immigrants released from quarantine yesterday and departed by the Kilauea Hou for the different plantations were signed as follows:

|                                       |    |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| Makee Sugar Company                   | 37 |
| Hilo Sugar Company                    | 30 |
| Ookala Sugar Company                  | 20 |
| Hutchinson Plantation                 | 20 |
| Pepeeako Sugar Company                | 27 |
| Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company | 92 |
| A. S. Wilcox                          | 11 |
| Koolau Sugar Company                  | 30 |
| Paia Plantation                       | 14 |
| T. Awana (Makawao)                    | 31 |
| Ewa Plantation                        | 23 |

Six were rejected on account of heart trouble and other causes.

Jack McVeigh accompanied the expedition as agent of the Board of Health. The steamer will visit Maui, Hawaii and Kauai and land all the Chinese before returning to Honolulu.

The remainder of the immigrants hold six months residence bonds and return certificates. These were also released yesterday.

## Almost Blind

*Inflamed Eyes and Running Sores*

*The Success of Hood's Causes Great Rejoicing—A Perfect Cure.*



Miss Cora E. Ebert  
Barnesville, Pa.

C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"I feel it a duty to state what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. I was almost blind, being compelled to stay in a darkened room on account of inflammation of the eyes. I also suffered with running sores on my body. I was in terrible condition. My mother tried everything she knew about and I was attended by two doctors but without helping me. Finally Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and I had not taken two bottles before I began to get better. The inflammation left my eyes and the sores healed, and the result was that

I Became Stronger, and was restored to perfect health. At that time I was only twelve years old; now I am nineteen and I have not since been troubled

**Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures**

with my eyes or noticed any sign of a return of the sores on my body. I can recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as an excellent blood purifying medicine." Miss CORA EBERT, Barnesville, Pa.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25¢

HOBRON DRUG COMPANY,  
866 Wholesale Agents.

## Chloride of Lime!

Has been recommended by the Board of Health as a good and efficient disinfectant. We were first to call the public's attention to

## CHLORIDE OF LIME,

and have been having a "run" on it. We have a large supply yet and can execute your orders. We have it in 1 lb., 5 lb., and 30 lb. cans, and 14 lb. jars. We can also supply

Creoline,  
Carbolic Acid,  
Carbolic Powder,  
Copperas.

## HOBRON DRUG COMPANY.

## ASK FOR

## LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label

*Liebig*

FINEST AND CHEAPEST  
MEAT-FLAVOURING  
STOCK FOR SOUPS,  
MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

INVALUABLE for India as  
an Efficient Tonic in all  
cases of Weakness.  
Keeps good in the hottest  
Climate, and for any  
length of time.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

## CASTLE &amp; COOKE

LIMITED.

## IMPORTERS,

HARDWARE

## Merchandise

We wish to call your attention to a line of Goods just received from England, such as

## WILLOW, RUSH

AND MANILLA

## Picnic and School Baskets

Soiled Clothes Baskets,

Long and Short Handled Feather Dusters,

Hair Floor Brooms,

## Whisk Brooms,

Shoe Brushes,

Pope's Head Brushes,

Scrubbing Brushes,

Horse Brushes,

## AUSTRALIAN SADDLES

Bird Cages, Bag Twine,

Ball Twine, Etc., Etc., Etc.

## CASTLE &amp; COOKE, L'd

IMPORTERS.

Hardware and General Merchandise

## G. WEST,

## Commission Merchant.

Importer and Dealer in

## Carriage Materials

Of Every Description, including

## OAK, ASH, HICKORY AND WHITE-WOOD LUMBER,

Spokes, all sizes; Savern Wheels, Wood Hub Wheels, Sawed Felloes, Bent Rims from 1 to 24 inches.

Dump-Cart Shafts, Wagon Poles, Double Trees, Single Trees, Wagon and Cart Hubs, all sizes, And a Full Assortment of

## Trimmers' Materials,

Carriage Hardware, Norway Iron, and Steel Tires.

Having a long experience in the carriage business I am prepared to supply carriage builders, plantations, etc., with first-class materials, personally selected, at the very lowest cash prices.

All Island orders will receive prompt attention.

## MASONIC BLOCK,

Corner Alaeas and Hotel Streets.

Telephone No. 350.

## Portraits

Enlarged

FROM

## SMALL PHOTOS TO LIFE SIZE

## FRAMED HANDSOMELY

In Very Latest Styles of 6-inch wide Moldings.

Packed and Shipped to any Address on the Islands.

\$10 For the Extremely Low Price of \$10

Call and See Samples at

## KING BROS.,

ART STORE,

HOTEL ST.

## WRINKLED BEAUTIES SHOULD

Use LOLA MONTEZ CREAM. Skin Food and Tissue Builder. Does not cover, but heals and cures blemishes of the skin. Makes the tissues firm and builds up the worn-out muscle fibers, and makes them plump. Lowest in price and best in value. 75 CENTS EACH.

Mrs. HARRISON'S FACE BLEACH. Cures most aggravated cases of Freckles, Blackheads, Flesh Worms, Sunburn, Sallowness, & Moth Patches. Quick in action and permanent in effects. PRICE \$1.

Mrs. HARRISON'S FACE POWDER. Pure adhesive and positively invisible. Three shades—white, flesh, blonde. Will not clog the pores, stays on all day. PRICE 50 CENTS.

Mrs. HARRISON'S HAIR VIGOR. Stops Falling Hair in one or two applications. Prevents Gray Hair and causes rich and luxuriant growth of Hair to grow on the heads. Cases of years standing specially invited to a trial. PRICE \$1.

Mrs. HARRISON'S HAIR RESTORER. Only four to ten days required to restore hair to its natural color. Is not a dye or bleach.

